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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

WEATHER FORECAST.

RAINY.

Barometer 30.11

Temperature 2 p.m. 58

Humidity 2 p.m. 94

S15

日七廿月十

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1919.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE UPHEAVAL IN PORTUGAL.

EX-KING MANUEL STILL IN LONDON.

London, January 26.
Reuter's Agency learns that ex-King Manuel is still in London and does not intend to go to Portugal at present.

REPORTED ARRIVAL IN PORTUGAL.

Vigo, January 25.
Ex-King Manuel is reported to have entered Portugal at 6 o'clock this morning, crossing the Minho river at Caminha.

ROYALIST LEADER KILLED.

London, January 26.
A telegram from Lisbon states that Senhor Ornelas, the leader of the Royalist Party in Portugal, was killed at Monsanto Paus on the 26th.

NEW DUTCH MINISTER TO PEKING.

M. OUDENDYK SAILS FROM ROTTERDAM.

London, January 19 (delayed).
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says the new Dutch Minister to Peking, M. Oudendyk, sailed from Rotterdam on the 18th by the steamer Insulinde.

GERMAN POLITICS.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO SIT AT WEIMAR.

Amsterdam, January 26.
A decree issued at Berlin convokes the National Assembly at Weimar on February 6th.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION NOT UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

Amsterdam, January 26.
The German newspapers state that the draft of the German Constitution, which was tabled on the 21st, was drawn up exclusively by the Secretary of State for the Interior and was not approved by the Government or the Social Democratic Party. The Prussian Ministry strongly objects to the scheme as tending to the disintegration of Prussia, while Bavaria and Wurttemberg strongly protest against the proposed excessive centralisation. The Central Council has decided to request the People's mandates to outline their own proposals for submission to the National Assembly.

THE SOLUTION OF LABOUR TROUBLES.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Paris, January 27.
Mr. Henderson has arrived at Paris from Bern and is consulting Mr. George Barnes, Mr. J. H. Thomas and the Trade Union Congress delegates, at the request of Mr. Lloyd George, as regards International Labour legislation. Mr. Henderson stated that the Labour Conference at Bern on February 3rd would discuss the methods of assuring a higher standard of life in all countries, without which he feared serious labour troubles would be inevitable. Mr. Henderson paid a warm tribute to the attitude of the British Government towards the aspirations of Labour.

RUSSIAN SUGGESTION TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, January 26.
It transpires that the report of the Conference with M. Sazonoff, the Russian Ambassador, at Paris, cabled on the 23rd, is erroneous, owing to telephonic mishearing. It appears that M. Sazonoff opposes the Prince's Island proposal. [The cable of the 23rd instant stated that the Russian Ambassadors now in Paris conferred with M. Sazonoff regarding the decision of the Supreme Council to send a commission to Prince's Island to meet the Russian parties.]

PRESIDENT WILSON INSPECTING BATTLEFIELDS.

Paris, January 26.
President Wilson proceeded to Rheims this morning. He will visit the Cathedral, devastated towns and villages on the Marne and also Chateau Thierry, returning to the Paris in the evening.

DISCUSSION OF TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.

Paris, January 26.
A communique says the Committee of the Peace Conference meets on Monday morning to continue the examination of territorial problems, including the question of the German Colonies in Africa.

REPORTED FALL OF ODERBERG.

POLES DEFEATED BY CZECHS.

Amsterdam, January 26.
The Breslau National Council reports that the Czech troops, after sanguinary fighting, captured Oderberg from the Poles.

PARIS-METZ TRAIN SERVICE RESUMED.

Paris, January 26.
Normal train service with Metz has been resumed.

BERNE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

London, January 26.
A message from Geneva says the official opening of the International Socialist Congress at Berne has been postponed till February 3 in order to enable all the delegates to arrive.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES BEGGED NOT TO WASTE TIME.

Paris, January 26.
At the Peace Conference, on the discussion of the League of Nations resolution, M. Clemenceau begged the delegates not to waste time on questions of procedure when millions of men were waiting to be demobilised. They did not desire to be unjust to anyone but wished to devise a procedure leading to rapid results. After a heated discussion between M. Hymans and M. Clemenceau the latter asked that small countries meet on Monday afternoon to select their members to the committees. This was not opposed and the sitting was adjourned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMITTEE.

Paris, Jan. 26.
The representatives of the Great Powers on the League of Nations Committee are—United States, President Wilson and Col. House; Great Britain, Lord Robert Cecil and Sir P. E. Smith; France, M. Bourgeois, leader of the French League of Nations movement and M. Larnaud, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the Paris University; Italy, Signor Orlando and Senator Scialoja; Japan, Viscount Chinda and Mr. Ochiai.

SMALLER NATIONS' CRITICISM.

Paris, Jan. 26.
Signor Orlando, Italy, M. Leon Bourgeois, France, and the Chinese and Polish delegates, warmly supported the League of Nations resolution, which was adopted unanimously. M. Hymens, the Belgian Foreign Minister, asked how the various committees would be composed. M. Clemenceau stated that the Great Powers had decided that they would have five delegates each and the remaining countries would elect five delegates among them. He suggested that the remaining nations meet to-morrow afternoon to choose the members of committees. Delegates to the Great Powers and League of Nations Committee were then appointed, including M. Scialoja, Italy, M. Clemenceau's announcement, aroused dissent among the delegates of the smaller nations. M. Hymens asked that Belgium have two representatives each on the League of Nations and Labour Committees and one each on the Ports, Rivers, Reparation and Punishment Committees.

The Brazilian delegate has claimed one delegate to the League of Nations Committee.

Sir Robert J. Borden, representative for Canada, pointed out as a representative of one of the smaller nations that the League of Nations was more important to them even than to the Great Powers. He felt that the matter was not placed before the Conference in the most appropriate way. It should have been submitted to an open Conference.

M. Trumbitch, Serbia, claimed equal representation with Belgium on the Committees.

M. Venizelos asked for the representation of Greece on the Reparation and Punishment Committees.

Signor Garcia, Portugal, claimed representation on the ground that Portugal had suffered heavily in the war.

M. Benes, for Czech-Slovakia, asked for representation on all the Committees.

M. Bratiano, Rumania, asked for representation on the League of Nations, Ports and Waterways Committee, with special reference to the Danube.

PORTUGUESE MONARCHISTS ATTACKED.

Lisbon, Jan. 26.
The Republican troops at noon attacked the rebels with the bayonet, inflicting heavy losses and capturing two batteries and numerous prisoners. A Republican aeroplane in the afternoon flew over the city, dropping patriotic leaflets, and exciting the enthusiasm of the populace. The President of the Republic motored through the streets and was acclaimed. Incendiary fires in the suburbs were quickly extinguished. Telegraphic communication with Oporto, Braga, Viana and Vizeu is interrupted.

PROLETARIAT DICTATORSHIP FOR RUSSIA.

Zurich, Jan. 26.
The Moscow International Communist Congress has decided to convocate a congress. The new revolutionary international drafted programme, is based on the programme of the German Spartacists and Russian Bolsheviks, declaring that a proletarian dictatorship must be formed for expropriation of the capitalist which is only possible by merciless fighting. Hence the bourgeoisie must be disarmed and the proletariat armed.

A message from Bergen quoted an Allied officer from Archangel, who says the Bolsheviks are preparing an offensive for the spring and are endeavouring to raise an army of two millions, intending to begin in South Russia.

LABOUR TENDENCIES AT HOME.

London, Jan. 26.
A meeting of the Executive of the Police Union last evening recommended the men to apply for an enquiry, which the authorities promised, into the dismissal of three of the Midland Railway policemen. This decision has eased the situation and a strike is considered unlikely. The strike of the Notts and Derbyshire coalfield ended in the employers withdrawing the notices of the men dismissed to make room for returned soldiers. The Clyde strike situation is easier but it is expected that many shipyard workers will come out on Monday for a forty hour week but the stoppage will probably be on nothing like the scale anticipated by the promoters, while the London Hackneyers of the Municipal Transport Association's refusal of work is expected to be a minor matter. Glasgow municipal employees joining the strike.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BOLSHEVIKS AND THE ALLIES.

Paris, Jan. 26.
M. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik representative in Sweden asking for confirmation of the invitation to the Paris Peace Conference, which he declares, was made when the internal situation in Russia had been finally settled. Moreover he regards Prinkipo as too distant, but concludes "We do not reject the principle of the Conference and on receipt of confirmation will carefully consider the proposal."

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 19.
The silver market is steady.

DR. CLIFFORD AT 82.

THE PREMIER'S TRIBUTE.

At the invitation of Sir Albert and Sir Even Spicer, a large company, representing all shades of Anglicanism and Nonconformity, were entertained to luncheon at the British Empire Club, St. James's-square, recently when a tribute of respect was paid to Dr. Clifford, "in recognition of his eighty-second birthday, his Diamond Jubilee of ministerial service in one London borough, his disinterested devotion to Christian idealism, and his stalwart and unquenchable optimism during the war."

The company included Mr. Lloyd George, Dean Inge, the Master of the Temple (Dr. Barnes), the Rev. Dr. Morrison, Mr. Illingworth (Postmaster-General), the Rev. Bernard J. Snell, Dr. Jowett, Dr. Forsyth the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, Dr. Rendel Harris, Sir H. P. Harris, M. P., Dr. Charles Brown, the Rev. Luke Wisman, Mr. H. Marnham, and Mr. J. G. Hirst.

Sir Albert Spicer sketched the life-history of their guest, who, he said, foreshadowed his future strenuous life when, at the age of 17, working in a factory, he successfully fought his first fight for the right to read the Latin Grammar while at work. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Prime Minister, proposing the health of Dr. Clifford, said he regarded him as one of the great figures, not merely of this country, but of the English-speaking world. (Cheers.) He had never yet met an American who had not spoken of him with the same feeling of admiration as any Anglican or Free Churchman speak of him. There was admiration for the splendour of his eloquence, his ripe scholarship and the beauty of his character, Spurgeon, Dr. Parker, Dr. Allen, and Cannon Liddon had all passed away, but Dr. Clifford was still with us, hale and hearty, vigorous and full of life. (Cheers.)

Dr. Clifford's career was a great romance. Very few men had ever attained such distinction in face of such difficulties.

He had fought through life against great difficulties. Struggles of that kind hardened some people. They softened the best qualities, and those were the qualities Dr. Clifford had. It had given him the gentleness that was one of his great characteristics, but had also given him a pertinacity that was rare, and made a most valuable combination.

He and Dr. Clifford had often been associated in their fight. (Laughter.) He was glad they had agreed. He always regarded Dr. Clifford as extraordinarily sound. (Laughter.) He would rather ring a coin on his conscience than on that of any man he knew in England. (Laughter.) He did not know of any man who during the whole of a long public career had had so few serious attacks of the day.

Dr. Clifford at one time was regarded as an extremist on certain questions he then advocated, and he had always fought for freedom. His prolonged career, a very honoured career, was one of the glories of the Free Churches. His career had added to the capital of the Free Churches.

Although Dr. Clifford, he was told, was now 82, he regarded him as essentially a man who had not grown old in his views. (Cheers.) He had preserved suppleness of intellect and freshness of outlook throughout all the great struggles in which he had taken part. He congratulated the Free Churches on the fact that Dr. Clifford was still with them in his prime. He had been associated with the Doctor in the great struggle on the Education Acts. He would never forget the great meeting at the Colston Hall, Bristol, when he (the Premier) insisted on speaking first because he knew he would have no chance if he came second, but he made a short speech, because they all wanted to hear Dr. Clifford. Nor would he ever forget the great speech Dr. Clifford made on that occasion on education, nor the admiration he felt for the extraordinary skill with which the Doctor presented his case to the great audience.

"I would only say, in conclusion," added the Premier, "that in political life you make friends, and unfortunately you lose friends. It is one of the sorrows of political life, and you have to face it. There is no man in Britain of the retention of whose friendship I am prouder than I am of my friend Dr. Clifford and there is no man the loss of whose friendship I should feel so deeply. As an old friend of his, and as an old admirer before he knew me, when I was a little boy, coming to London to his congregation, from the bottom of my heart I wish him life for the sake of the country he has served so well, and the cause to which he has devoted his life; and may God be with him." (Loud cheers.)

Dean Inge said it was fitting that the Church of England should be represented on that occasion. There was a time during the education controversies when the majority of Anglican Churchmen regarded Dr. Clifford as a kind of bogey-man, a truculent and formidable personal enemy of religious education. (Laughter.) He had found Dr. Clifford the most genial and courteous of men. (Cheers.) Dr. Clifford replied in a touching speech, recalling the many great men with whom he had been associated. All his friends and those who had gathered there that day had made an old man feel a little younger, and certainly a little brighter, and he would always be grateful for the love which everyone had shown him.

A MOCK ELECTION.

A mock election with women as candidates was a feature of the Women's Freedom League. Recently Mrs. How, Margat, who unsuccessfully contested the seat of the Liberal Unionist, had been returned at the head of the poll.

DAY BY DAY.

A vase connoisseur seized time by the forelock yesterday when the foki of a shop in On Lan Street turned his back, and marched off with a vase valued at \$60. Another foki, seeing the theft, gave chase and arrested the man in Wyndham Street.

The Victoria Branch of Ministering Children's League is holding a sale of work followed by an entertainment, at the City Hall, on Wednesday, February 19. The good work done by the League is too well known to need emphasising and many children at home and in Hongkong benefit by the money raised in this Colony. Tickets can be obtained from Mrs. Middleton Warren, members of the League and Messrs. Moutrie and Co.

The American Consul General has received instructions from Washington to the effect that for the time being the War Trade Board has re-imposed restrictions on rice effective at once, and until further instructions the Consulate General will not certify to invoices covering rice without specific authority from the Department of State. This arrangement, however, does not affect shipments of rice in transit. The matter of the shipment of rice bought for shipment to the United States on contracts made between the removal of the restrictions and the re-imposition thereof is under negotiation.

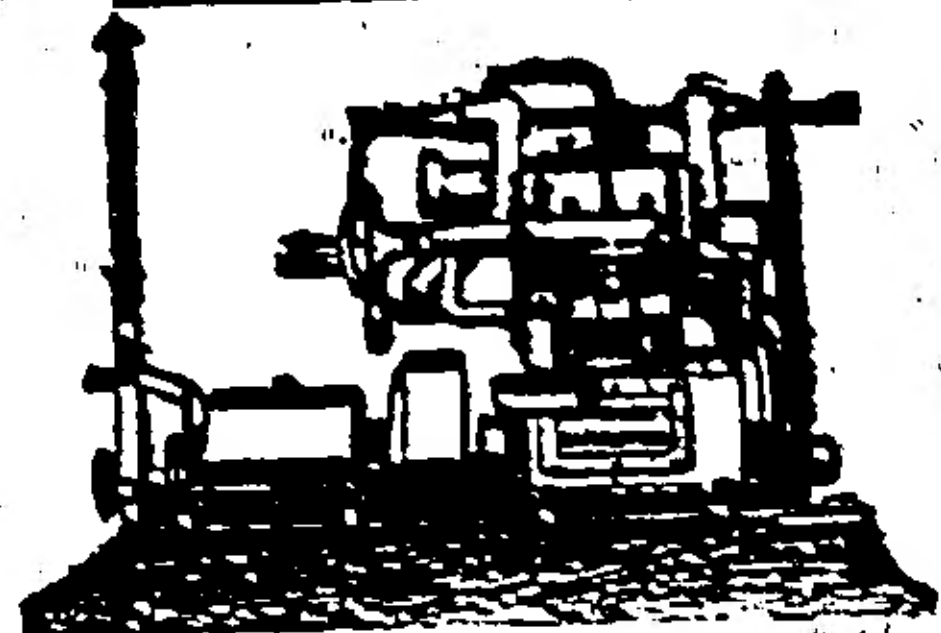
"You're ordered to make good the site to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works within a month" was what was requested of a Chinese by Mr. C. D. Melbourne this morning. The man was summoned under the Public Health and Building Ordinance, for removing stones from Crown Land without the permission of the P. W. D. The Celestial said that he asked for a permit and did not know that it was refused. Mr. Melbourne said that in spite of the permit having been refused, the defendant went on removing the stones. Magisterial orders, unlike Civil ones, are invariably accompanied by fines, and \$25 will have to be contributed, if only as a sort of a peace offering for peace and goodwill amongst nations and individuals in the coming Chinese New Year.

ARMY OFFICERS IN HONGKONG.

THE LEAVE QUESTION.

Notification has been received at Military Headquarters, Hongkong from the Secretary, War Office, London, S.W.1. that "Officers holding Temporary Commissions and other ranks serving on duration of War engagement now on leave in Hongkong may be granted extension of leave if desired pending demobilisation so as to avoid return to this country. Officers holding permanent commissions and other ranks serving on normal engagement with exceptions mentioned below should be sent Home on expiration of leave. Other ranks serving on normal engagements whose period of colour service is expired or is due to expire within two months from this date may be granted extension of leave pending discharge or transfer to Reserve without returning to this country. Inform War Office names, units and period of leave in each case. This telegram only refers to soldiers granted leave to Hongkong from United Kingdom or an Expeditionary Force. Officers and other ranks who have been granted leave from the Colonies, India, etc., are not included."

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NEW USES FOR MACHINES.

Here is a world packed with the instruments of war and clamorous for the implements of peace. We have accumulated the finest collection of the machinery of destruction that the earth has ever seen, and we have no further use for more than a tiny percentage of it. Millions of tons of steel have been wrought into shapes which became obsolete on November 11, and we are conscious of other necessities. We would rather have tractor ploughs than giant howitzers, typewriters than machine-guns, chemical fertilisers than high explosives.

It would be pleasant if we could carry out the advice of the Bible in all its vast simplicity, and fashion some of the millions of useless bayonets into chaff-cutting machines, turn tanks into threshing machines, and flame projectors into apparatus for the spraying of fruit-trees. But the trouble is that our modern world is so terribly clever. It made the machinery of destruction with such a wealth of science and of skill that it is of very little use for anything else.

Yet there are parts of the mechanism of war which could be readily and immediately diverted to the service of peace, and I am wondering what use is to be made of them. In particular I am wondering what is to be done with all the beautiful motor lorries with which we have provided the Army in the past four years. I do not know the number of them, but there must be many thousands. They have been carrying food and ammunition along all the roads which used to lead to the war. They are strong and speedy, and they have men trained to their use, and trained also to deal with their occasional ailments.

There on the one hand are the lorries, framed in the adequate organisation of the Army Service Corps. On the other hand here is this our England which is being taught to grow food on a some undreamt of in the past. It occurs to me that the lorries could be most excellently useful in the peaceful service of this food-growing England.

From the country where it is grown the food must be taken to the towns where it is consumed. In the old days that carrying was performed by the railways, and performed very badly. In the more distant parts of the country fruit and vegetables were practically worthless because the railways would not take them fast enough or cheaply enough to the towns which were so desperately in need of them.

That is one of the things we have to alter if we are to make the most of England, and there are the lorries to make the alteration possible. Why should not the motor transport of the Army

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Service Corps be brought home and established as the Food Transport Service of England? Small light cars could run round the poultry and dairy farms and market gardens of a wide area and sweep their produce into collecting stations, where the convoys of big cars would be loaded and roll off through the night to the distributing centres in the great towns. There would be prosperity for the producers and cheap fresh food for the consumers. And the lorries which have been so faithful in the service of war would be serving the peace still more splendidly, doing their part to make England better to live in.—Harold Lake in the Daily Chronicle.

AIRMEN'S SKILL.

The experience of 10 passengers in two aeroplanes which landed in a dense fog recently shows the wonderful skill of our airmen in finding their way under adverse conditions. The machines left Whitehead Park at 10 a.m. and flew with nine passengers each to France, the passage across the Channel occupying 35 minutes. After lunch the return journey was commenced, and in company the machines made their way through Kent, but when near the Metropolis ran into a fog. It was impossible to pick up any landmarks, but the pilots "felt" their way through the fog until they arrived in the vicinity of Whitehead Park and made a perfect landing at the precise spot from which they started.

BULLYING CHINA.

REMARKABLE REVELATIONS.

Now that China knows she is secure for ever against any threat of German retaliation, she is quite ready to tell us how she has been bullied by a pro-German Dutchman. The Shanghai Mercury says: Intimidation, misfeeling, and threats, are the three heads under which Peking sets forth its plaint. On three points there was intimidation regarding the internment, the deportation, and the liquidation of the Deutsche Bank. With regard to those we now know that China was quite willing that Germans should either be interned or deported, but there were other factors which appeared at the last moment when, it will be remembered, vessels were ready for the deportation. Of these we have now quite reliable information which shows us that for once, and for the time being, the Allies were actually intimidated by fear of Hun frightfulness. We cannot exactly blame them, since we now know that there are no limits to the demoniacal cruelty of which the Hun is capable, and it was perhaps good policy to recognise that on account of the Allied prisoners then in Hun hands. Now, there is all the greater reason why deportation should promptly be carried out if only to show that frightfulness pays no better than war. The Dutch Minister, when he objected to the deportation of Germans to Australia on the ground that they were being ill treated there, doubtless confined himself to generalities. A man may be "ill treated" when he is deprived of motor cars and ice cream! But when that same Minister proceeded to threaten China with reprisals on the 700,000 law-abiding Chinese in the Dutch East Indies, he was guilty of something far worse than an indiscretion. Such a threat was a crime deserving of the severest punishment that can be inflicted—and which is now to be inflicted—on a man whose office makes his person sacred—the demand for his recall.

It will, perhaps, be argued that in regard to the intimidation complained of there was at the time no strong repudiation by the Chinese Government; that if there had been any such strong feeling, we should have known of it. Various reasons might be offered why this was, or might have been, so. We have already excused China for sitting on the fence, and have pointed to the excellent company which precedent shows to have occupied the same position at various times. Then there is the undoubted fact that in China, as in Japan, there was, for various reasons, a strong pro-German party: for more reasons in fact in China than in Japan. China, at the time, was not at all in love with Japan, and Japan was on the side of the Allies. Besides, the Hun was spending money hand over fist. He was pouring it out like water, and there is no land in which the judicious expenditure of money produces such immediate effects as it does here. The mere fact that such expenditure was necessary proves that there was no great majority of thinking men in China who were pro-Prussian. It is difficult to see how any educated man could have been, except for material reasons. But the Dutch Minister seems to have worked this section with an astuteness which might have been imported from the Wilhelmetrasse. That he over-shot the mark is now evident.

DEMobilisation OF U. S. ARMY.
General March, Chief of Staff, said that the demobilisation of the American Army was proceeding at a rate twice as fast as the British. Up to Jan. 10, 693,889 men were discharged, and the number of British soldiers discharged was 352,758. American officers discharged totalled 47,028 and British 3,038. Of the American troops scheduled for demobilisation, 1,151,000 including 98,000 who have actually returned from overseas, and including the units designated for return, are now on route.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, VICTORIA BUILDINGS on TUESDAY 4th February 1919, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a REPORT of DIRECTORS together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY 28th January, to TUESDAY 4th February, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hong Kong Land Investment
& Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the
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Hong Kong, 21st January, 1919.

NOTICES

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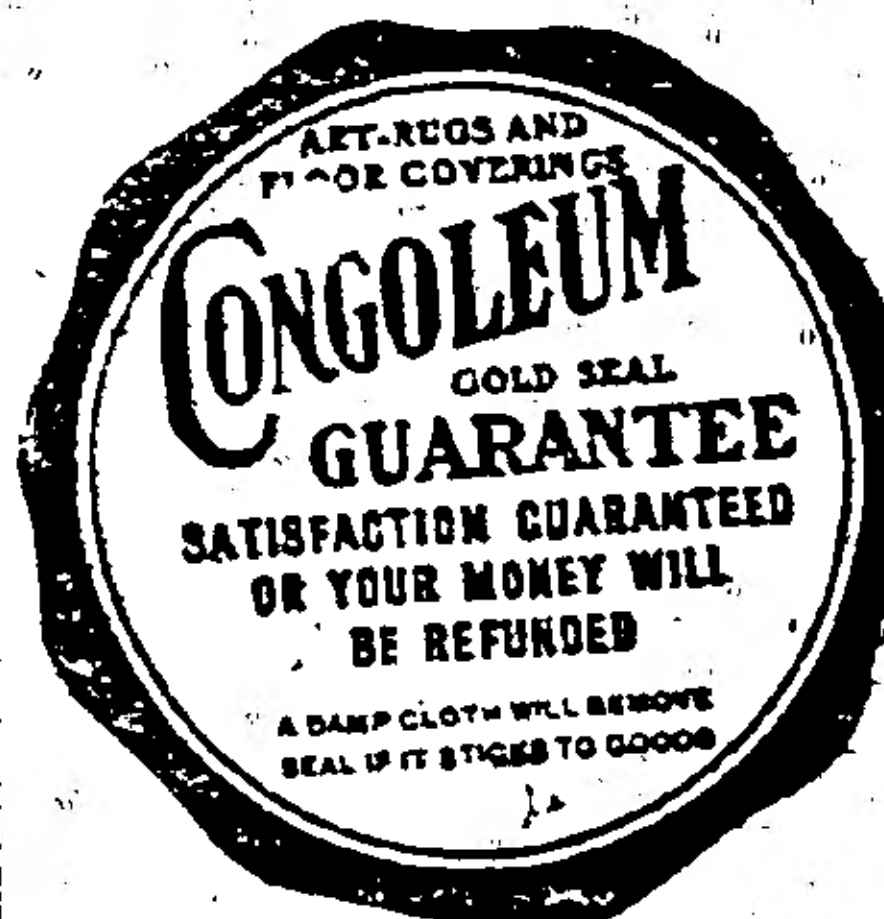
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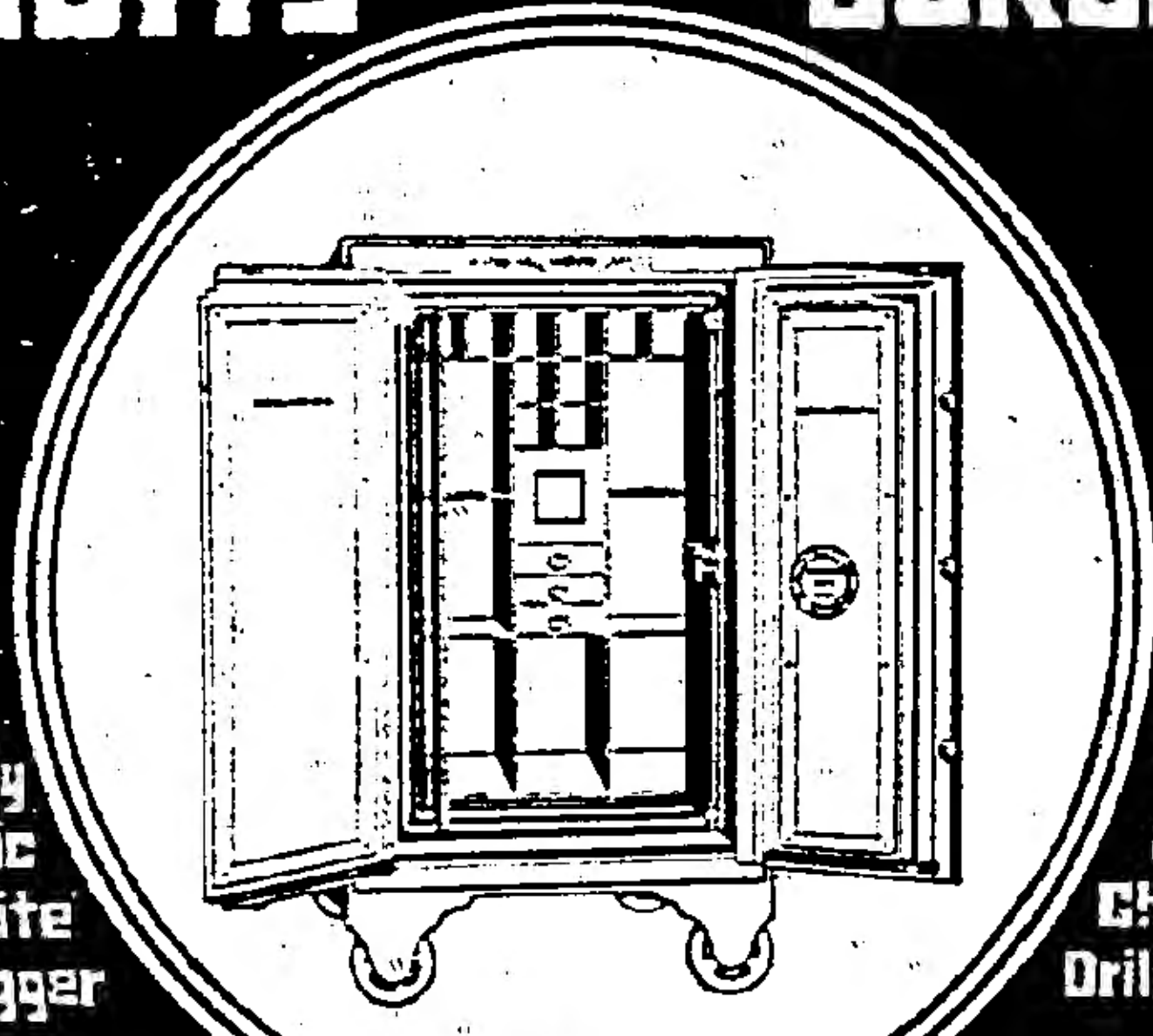
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What you want, and what you must have
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that will thoroughly free the blood of the
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Mixture is just such a medicine. It is

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Mixture is testified by a most remarkable
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who have been cured after being given up
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cured after trying many other treatments
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less to the most delicate constitution
and stomach.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

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PERMANENTLY.

GENERAL NEWS.

GERMAN TOYS.

At a well-attended meeting of
the Incorporated Association of
British Toy Manufacturers and
Wholesalers, held recently, a
resolution was moved suggesting

a boycott of Germany, and it was
decided to take a vote of members
on the matter. Lord Cheylesmore,
speaking at a Queen's Hall con-
cert in aid of the Lord Roberts
Memorial Workshops, said that
at the present moment they had
the largest toy-making business
in the country. He had been
able to buy a German patent for
making dolls, and they were
turning them out in thousands.
He hoped that they would never
see a German doll in this country
again.

RECLAIMING THE WASH.

The Wash, of which German
prisoners have reclaimed 500
acres, has already yielded many
hundred acres of rich corn land.
The whole inlet would long since
have been drained and formed
into a new country had circum-
stances permitted.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1919.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

The peace delegates seem to have settled down to the great task in front of them but as yet the progress made seems very small. It will be admitted, of course, that the greatest care and thought must be given to the initial steps of so vast and complicated a scheme, but too great stress cannot be laid on the necessity of arriving as soon as possible at the great consummation—the ultimate peace of the world and the means of safeguarding it in the future. At present, we seem to be getting, as the newspapers in Paris say, "words instead of deeds." Perhaps it is too early to look for results, but it is no exaggeration to say that the whole world looks to the Peace Conference for help in the serious position in which it now stands. Social, industrial and political life is in a dangerous condition, the only remedy for which is to be obtained at the Conference table. We are beginning a new era in the world's history, and it is the work of the Conference to change the old order of things to the new, or at least lay a safe foundation on which the new can be built. The longer the transition period, the greater the task and the less promising the future. It is useless blinding ourselves to the great dangers which lie in front of us, and which are even now making themselves felt in Europe.

We refer to the great wave of industrial unrest which has swept throughout Europe, our own country not excepted, and which threatens to hinder the work of reconstruction which has become so necessary. The hands of the peace delegates will be tied unless they have the help of Labour. It is the most necessary factor for the success of the whole scheme, and the sooner Labour realises this great fact, the sooner will come prosperity and progress. Industrial unrest is rampant throughout Europe, but it is in our own country with which we are most concerned. Strikes have occurred in many of the most important industries in Britain, and the situation is considered very serious. The other day we learned that the representatives of the Boiler-makers, Shipwrights and Blacksmiths Unions had declined at a conference to advise the resumption of work, and now comes the news of threats of big strikes on the Clyde and at Belfast. These are grave happenings in ordinary times, but if they continue at present, the results may be fatal. Now more than ever are the services of industry required, and especially of those branches which have proclaimed strikes.

Shipping and engineering are absolutely essential for the national welfare, and for the safeguarding of all our great Imperial and commercial needs. For over four years our commercial demands have given place in an overwhelming degree to those of the war, and we have now once more to take our proud position at the head of the world's commerce and industry. This is impossible if Labour, and especially the trades mentioned above, are to adhere to their present attitude. They may have grievances or they may not, but it behoves either themselves or the Government to find a way out. We consider that the unrest is not so much a matter of grievances: it is but another sign of the times. The war has played havoc with all existing social and industrial tenets, and the results have been sufficiently demonstrated. The old laws and methods are not sufficient to cope with the new developments, and it is necessary to find a bold, far-seeing system to deal with the new conditions. Till this is found, it is ridiculous to attempt to reconstruct the world, for the most essential factor in the work must itself be reconstructed.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE ROBBERY EPIDEMIC.

No-one who has any regard for the peace and good order of the Colony will deny that the frequency of daring robberies in the very heart of the business quarter of the city is deplorable. It is a common occurrence at this time of the year for burglaries and robberies to take place, but we cannot recall in the past such a succession as we have recently been experiencing of happenings of this kind in which European stores and offices have been affected. There can be no doubt about it that in recent years there have been attracted to this Colony growing numbers of Chinese criminals of the worst type, who have become bolder and bolder as time has worn on, until now they do not hesitate to carry out their schemes in any part of the city, Chinese quarters or otherwise. The incidents of the past few months have shown that fact very clearly. The worst feature of it all is that these scoundrels stop at nothing, and are usually armed with most modern weapons, which they freely use when the occasion demands it. That fact makes the work of tracking down and arresting the rogues all the more difficult.

THE OLD CRY.

The natural impulse at times like these is to ask, with an air of finality: Where are the Police? But let us be fair to everybody. Can the Police justly be blamed for these things? We do not think so. It is always easy to be an arm-chair critic. We have no patience whatever with the type of person who sits in lofty superiority over the Police Force and blames it both for not preventing these crimes and for not bringing the criminals to justice inside five minutes of a robbery being committed. Our contributor of "Robbie's Letters" took the right stand the other day when he pointed out the tremendous difficulties of running criminals to earth in Hongkong, and the dangers of the task too. We unreservedly believe that the Police Force here, in dealing with crimes of this character, can compare with similar organisations anywhere in the world for smartness and for courage as well. As to whether the Force is large enough, especially in view of the steady growth of serious crime, that is quite another matter. But the men we have, do their work well and conscientiously. The trouble is that they have to deal with a situation which should never have been allowed to develop. What is needed is a better check on the type of Chinese who come into the Colony. We are too conveniently near Canton, a regular hot-bed of crime and criminality, to allow the practically unrestricted influx of Chinese from that quarter. It is a glaring anomaly that respectable Europeans should have to go through the passport and police inspection rigmarole while Chinese can come and go at their will. This is a difficult question, we know. But until some better means are devised of keeping cut-throats and ruffians at arm's length, these robberies are bound to recur. The whole matter needs the serious attention of the Government.

FUTURE OF SHIPPING.

So far as shipping is concerned, we are getting back to normal times much more quickly than was anticipated. Sir Albert Stanley tells us that there is now more shipping available than last summer comes we may expect to see the world tonnage almost equalling the pre-war tonnage. With the facts thus, it is not to be wondered at that a very big slump in shipping rates should be predicted. That will be all to the benefit of trade, of course, and will eventually bring a deal of relief to those who have been suffering from the high cost of living which has been caused, in large measure, by the abnormal freight rates. Incidentally, too, it must affect the market in shipping shares. Shipping companies have made tremendous profits during the war; they have paid huge sums into the Imperial Treasury also. Soon the old competition will begin afresh, and then those concerns which have made wise provision for the future will be best in a position to keep their ends up.

SHORTAGE OF COPPER.

London is said to be experiencing a shortage of copper, and banks find a difficulty in supplying customers. Bankers cannot explain the cause of the scarcity.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NO EDUCATION LIKE ADVERSITY.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the institution of the Victoria Cross (1856).

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$s. 3.3-16d.

We have received from the M. B. K. a very effective block calendar issued by the Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie preached on "Camouflage" at Union Church on Sunday. Our report of the sermon is held over until to-morrow.

On account of Chinese New Year, the second concert to be given by M. Sykora and M. Sklarewski will take place on Tuesday, February 4, and not on Saturday next, as previously arranged. Bookings made for Saturday will hold good for Tuesday.

"Enkianthus" is not the Constitutional Reform disease that some are suffering from at present. It is joss wood, two bundles of which were entrusted to a man to be carried from aboard a vessel. They were only worth \$8.20, and the coolie thought it wise to nip them. He was nabbed by the Police, and nipped by Mr. C. D. Melbourne.

"Do you want to ask him any question, Sergeant?" enquired Mr. J. R. Wood this morning of Sergeant Cockle. "No, only that he knows me very well," replied the Sergeant. Swift came the retort from Mr. Wood: "The defendant is discharged." This made the Sergeant rather sore. All the trouble was regarding a dagger, or call it, if you please, a knife. A Chinese, it was alleged, was standing in an obscure corner somewhere last night and when a lukong searched him a knife dropped from his coat on the ground. The defendant said that there was an old grudge between the lukong and him, and while he was boarding a tram the lukong seized him and accused him of being in possession of the dagger. There was no circumstantial evidence, but there was the other evidence which the Police had of the man being on the "black list," having been previously sentenced twice. Mr. Wood is not an open sesame to know all this unless it is properly put to him by the Police.

"Has any body here seen Kelly? Has anybody here seen Kelly? K—double t—y—Kelly?" Something after this style went on this morning in Mr. J. R. Wood's Court, when a boatswain was brought up to answer to a charge preferred against him by another seaman. The Chinese Kelly (the complainant in this case) was not present in Court and after being put back, the case was eventually dismissed on the statement of Inspector Macdonald that the parties apparently arrived at an amicable settlement. If this presumption is incorrect, will some kind friend kindly inform the Chinese Kelly that his case has been dismissed? The facts briefly are these:—At 8 o'clock last night at the Sailors Home a number of Chinese seamen, who had been away on a voyage of twenty-two months, collected to receive their wages. While the men were being paid, the boatswain, apparently doing as well a money-lending business on board the vessel, had to receive \$354.10 from the complainant, being gambling debts and money lent by the defendant. Just as the complainant was paid the boatswain is alleged to have demanded his money and the reply was: "Wait till we get out of this crush." The boatswain, it was said, would not allow him to do so, and was alleged to have taken the money from the complainant, and passed it on to some of his friends. The money found on the boatswain at the Police Station was \$70, which he said was given to him by the complainant in lieu of the \$300 that he had to receive from him. Mr. E. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the defendant.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX"]

It is not easy now to fix the limits of the Hongkong seasons. There appear to be no definite limits, the beginning and the end depending wholly upon the caprice of the weather. It has made our eyebrows lift in surprise to find us sweltering in heat and having rain in January. We are not as yet plunged in a slough of deadly dullness and despond; far from it. There are many things and many people to keep us alert and eager, the fate of Hongkong's representations for an enlarged Council amongst the former, and Sir Julian Byng amongst the latter.

From all the news of the week the figure of Sir Henry May emerges. There was no secret of Sir Henry May's resignation, and it was well kept. That may be an Irish way of putting it, and the most rigorous precautions seem to have been taken to prevent any outsider from tapping the information, which was kept under lock and key until last week. The Official Secrets Act has proved totally inadequate to hide from the public official intentions. The intending resignation of Sir Henry was told to me a month ago. In Hongkong there are innumerable channels of publicity. The papers are numerous, the men are prying and there are the clubs, where the most secretive tin god is apt at times to be communicative. Hongkong has lost a good statesman in Sir Henry May, who gave this Colony his best services for 36 years, ever jealous of his dignity and his authority, ever solicitous for the Colony's welfare and progress, and ever on guard against the Colony's foes and detractors—the Constitutional wallahs. A giant he stood foursquare to all the winds that blew.

Of the work of Sir Henry May for the advancement of Hongkong, it is impossible to give here an adequate idea. His career was beneficent, illumined by a frank and fearless spirit, and exalted by a talent for leadership. He had a good grasp of our problems, a great independence of character, a stern determination to protect the rights and privileges of officials though he was at times a little brusque in manner. He was refreshingly outspoken—though not always so—and had the courage of his convictions. His outstanding characteristics were conscientiousness and thoroughness. There was very little love between the non-official members (if we exclude the Chinese members) on the Legislative Council and Sir Henry May. He was a sturdy Irishman, who treaded on many corns and, at times, rode roughshod over other feelings. Many a time his fearless talk caused a flutter in the dovescotes. He always showed a certain amount of sturdy independence which stood him in good stead on occasions. The eulogy paid to his work at the Legislative Council meeting on Saturday by H. E. the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Sir Paul Chater was quite fitting.

To paraphrase Cowper:

Gentlemen, the tale that I relate,
This lesson seems to furnish;
Not only choose a proper theme,
But a proper time to publish.

The suspense about the succession to the god is getting on our nerves. Rumour has invaded Government House. The story that has touched this sedate section comes from the Western Front, which plumps for Sir Julian Byng. Sir Julian Byng is a militarist, pure and simple, who has no administrative experience. He is not too old to learn and with a sympathetic band of civilians he might shape well at the wickets after a year's practice at the nets. Shall we have the opportunity of serving under a sympathetic Governor? That is a question not easily answered.

It is generally taken for granted that the next Governor will be, what barristers are fond of calling, a strong man. There are

COMPANY REPORT.

KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING Co., Ltd.

The thirtieth report of the Board of Directors of the above Company to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the Company's Offices, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 4th February, for the year ending December 31, 1918, states:—

The balance of the Profit and Loss Account for the year, including \$1,908.56 balance brought forward from last account, after writing off all charges and expenses, amounts to \$17,500.82. The Directors recommend that a dividend of \$2.85 per share be paid, which will leave a balance of \$400.82 to be carried forward to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Messrs T. E. Pearce and J. Rodger now retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditor.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith who now retires and offers himself for re-election.

T. F. HOUGH,
Chairman.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 25th January, 1919:—

	Receipts for week for 4 weeks.	Receipts for 4 weeks.
This Year:...	\$13,122	\$53,545
Last Year:...	12,319	48,202
Increase:...	803	5,343
Decrease:...		

many who think that Sir Julian Byng would make an admirable, sympathetic and popular Governor. We want a Governor whose forte is an easy ability to negotiate a difficult course of heart-breaking obstacles. Sir Julian has made an ideal General. Would he make an ideal Governor? If he is fixed in the straphy, we trust that we may be able to look forward to an era of sweet reasonableness. The Government should be managed like a business concern. That is a German idea and German ideas are at the moment anathema.

It would appear that the Hongkong Government have at last awakened to their responsibilities in the matter of the emoluments of the Service and have resolved to meet them earnestly and, probably, generously. The Governor has issued a circular intimating that the Government have appointed a Commission to enquire into this question. The light has been long in reaching the cloud-capped top of Olympus, but it is a mercy that it has got there at all, and in the words of a familiar song, the Servicemen will shout: "Now, we shan't be long." The Commission, we are glad to note, will be large and fully representative of the interests involved. The agenda which it is proposed to submit to the Commissioners is "to institute, make and conduct an enquiry regarding the emoluments of the Public Service of Hongkong." The Commissioners have been well selected and are Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. C. Montague Ede, the Hon. Mr. David Landale, the Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, O.B.E., and the Hon. Mr. R. G. Shewan. The points raised are legitimate and require to be fully threshed out, but can it be said that sufficient time is given to collect and digest the mass of information necessary to properly equip them for the task? I hardly think that a month-and-a-half is sufficient for the purpose. It would not be fair to have a couple of officials, for arguments sake, well posted up in their briefs, and on the other hand a heterogeneous group of private persons able only to generalise on broad principles. They must have accurate data, to collect which means time, and labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

AUSTRALIA'S DEMOCRACY.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—In the letter in your columns of Friday, January 24th, over the signature "J. Scott Harrison," your correspondent says:—"had the remaining portions of the British Empire responded to the call only to the extent of Australia's response, the result must have been Defeat and not Victory for the Empire."

In this connection I would venture to suggest that—taking it for granted that the writer of the letter be a mere male man, and being myself acquainted with many Australian citizens who voluntarily "responded to the call" long after they had seen the clouds and suns of half a century pass over their heads—such words could have but little worth to the average hearer or reader unless he could be assured that the giver of the opinion had known many more seasons of life on this terrestrial planet than the heroes of whom I speak or else could show to the world his legitimate papers of medical "rejection"; being sure of neither of these facts, one might be inclined to picture him as a loyal Briton basking under the protecting skies of this safe little island until such time as he felt inclined to take a luxurious holiday trip to Austral shores, apparently with the object of criticising his fellow-Britons.

Approach this attitude—since your correspondent is a student of Holy Writ—are the words of the first verse of the seventh chapter of the Gospel according to Saint Matthew; it might be a good idea to "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" them.

Yours, etc.,

AN AUSTRALIAN WOMAN.

Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1919.

"An Australian woman" would have served a more useful purpose if, instead of indulging in irrelevant personalities, she gave her views on the general question of the tendencies of Australian Democracy. It would have been fairer also if she had not used the cloak of anonymity, the more so since the correspondent criticised revealed his identity.—Ed. H.K.T.]

THE HONGKONG PROBLEM.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—It is currently reported that Japanese are seeking to purchase the premises in Bowen Road known as the R. A. Mess and/or the private hotel known as "Lauriston," and that in all probability the sale of both these properties will become a fait accompli almost immediately if representations cannot be brought to bear in the proper quarter. The housing problem is already acute enough without any further encroachment on the European residential neighbourhood. Is it not time for the Government to step in?

Yours etc.,

Hongkong, Jan., 27, 1919.

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In an interview with M. Sklarevski and M. Sykora, the famous musicians, which we published on the day of their arrival in Hongkong, we gave some details of their claim to a prominent position in the world of music.

A Telegraph representative located M. Sklarevski and M. Sykora in the former's room at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday afternoon, and was able to have a personal chat with them. A few minutes' conversation with the two famous musicians proved them to be the most congenial and unassuming personages one could wish to meet.

Upon being requested to supply a brief outline of his career, M. Sklarevski readily complied, but not without a strong tempering of modesty; he required a good deal of "drawing." However, our representative managed to elicit that the pianist took up music as a profession at the age of 19 years. He admitted that this was a very late age at which to commence such a career, so far as professional pianists are concerned. Prior to that, M. Sklarevski was a teacher of mathematics. He studied music in France and Germany and afterwards at the Petrograd Academy of Music where he graduated, taking the gold medal, ten years ago. He was then invited by the Russian Government to become Director of the Academy of Music at Saratoff for which position he was elected by a Council of Professors and in which position he remained until the outbreak of the war, when the Academy was closed. Last year, M. Sklarevski was engaged by an American manager to go to the United States and tour there with a special programme and subsequently he commenced a tour in Canada; but owing to the outbreak of Spanish influenza, the tour had to be abandoned. He then went to Japan where he met M. Sykora, whom he had known some years previously, and it was decided that a joint tour of the world should be undertaken. Some delay took place, however, in commencing the tour owing to the difficulty in securing passports. The tour was intended to start with a season at Manila and thence to New York, but the delay necessitated a change in the programme, since it would have been too late for the New York season and the tour was therefore opened with a season in Shanghai. New York will be visited next October.

M. Sklarevski said he found English audiences the most appreciative in the world. He gave a concert for the benefit of British sailors, some time back, on the Montague, and he was struck by the manner in which the men appreciated high class music. In reply to the query, M. Sklarevski said he had no particular partiality for one composer. He dealt with the more modern works and those best suited to popular audiences. At the second appearance in Hongkong he intended to play an English composition, called John Bull, which was written about 80 years ago, but the name of the composer was unknown.

Turning from personal matters, our representative asked M. Sklarevski his opinion as to the future of music and what position Germany would take. He replied

that he thought there would be what he would term a "new school," comprising modern composers of English, Russian and American nationality. "A good deal of work had been done," he said, "by composers in America, and several new sonatas for violin and cello have attracted considerable attention." The modern French school, he thought, would also come in for its share of attention, and great partiality was being shown in different places for Debussy and Florent Schmitt. In M. Sklarevski's opinion, Germany had seen its day, so far as modern works were concerned.

Turning from music to politics M. Sklarevski spoke somewhat bitterly of the Bolsheviks. As one of the Bourgeois, his children were refused permission to attend school, his money was confiscated and his furniture and music were destroyed. "The Bolsheviks know that that cannot always be in power," said M. Sklarevski, "and they work on the idea that if they cannot have a thing permanently they must destroy it. Last year, of about 14 Bolshevik members of the Russian Government, at Petrograd, only two were Russian. The remainder were Letts and Germans. They would never be able to carry on any sort of Government in Russia."

M. Sklarevski spoke very highly of Paderewski, who had given much money and time for the good of Poland. He had heard Paderewski address audiences in America and was particularly struck by the sincerity and force with which the great pianist had urged his hearers to fight not only with their money, but with their lives. Paderewski had interested himself in Polish politics many years ago, which was not generally known, and he was one of the most popular men in Poland.

Our representative next turned his inquisitive attention to M. Sykora, who, although equally modest as his partner, was delightfully courteous. It was gathered that M. Sykora began his studies at the Kieff Musical Academy from where he graduated with the highest honours. He then went to Leipzig and studied under Professor Klengel who was amazed at his pupil's execution.

M. Sykora, at this stage, modestly refused to tell the truth about himself and it was left to his manager to state that the cellist made a most sensational tour through Europe and came to be looked upon as one of the most brilliant of present-day virtuosos. A glance through the Press notices from all parts of the world could leave no-one in doubt as to the man's astonishing genius.

M. Sykora then informed our representative that his father, who also was a professional musician, desired him to study the violin, but this he flatly refused to do and emphasised his decision by breaking up three violins.

"Would you like to see my cello?" asked M. Sykora; "it is a beautiful instrument." He then produced his cello, which he handled with tender care. M. Sykora soon enlightened our representative as to the reason of his solicitude. "It is really a beautiful instrument," he said. "It is of Italian make, by Gagliano, a pupil of the famous Stradivari. It is over 176 years old, and is in perfect condition, without a blemish or a crack of any kind, which is most extraordinary in an instrument of that age. I could hardly state its value, but I have it insured for \$10,000 (gold). Would you like to hear its tone?"

COATS AND LINING.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN COURT.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, J. S. Caffyn claimed from the Diamond Dyeing and Cleaning Company, the sum of \$100 for damage caused by defendant to the plaintiff's dress coat and gloves, by negligent cleaning.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. F. N. D'Almada represented the defendant.

Plaintiff stated that he bought the dress suit from a London firm and paid £9.10.0 including duty. He sent the coat to the agent of the defendant company to be dry cleaned and when it was returned, the coat did not fit.

Witness then put on the garment, whereupon His Lordship remarked that it would could not be said to be well fitting.

Witness said that the coat had not been dry cleaned but washed. He had had six years' experience in dry cleaning. Washing would cause a garment to shrink. Witness said that a new coat would cost locally, from \$100.00 to \$120.00.

Mr. D'Almada objected and said the price would be much lower.

Witness maintained that the coat still had the colour of soap, whereupon the garment was handed round the Court to be smelt. His Lordship declined, however, to include this in his personal proceedings, but Mr. D'Almada went further and smelt the waistcoat as well.

Plaintiff's step-brother then went into the witness box and also smelt the coat. Witness said that the lining of the coat was larger than the coat because the coat had shrunk.

Mr. Gardiner then proceeded to demonstrate the proportion of looseness of lining to a coat by taking his own coat off, whereupon His Lordship suggested that it was not necessary for everybody to get addressed.

Judgment was given for plaintiff, the amount to be settled.

CANTON MODEL MARKET.

It is reported that the Directorate of Municipal Affairs in Canton has decided to use the Temple of the God of War in that city as a site for the construction of a model market. Steps have been taken to tear down the temple so as to assist in the construction. All the meat and fish shops outside and inside the Tai Nan Gate will be ordered to move to the new market upon the completion of the building.

Mr. Sykora then played a brief melody, and one was astounded at the rich tone of the instrument. Its beautiful notes seemed to fill the room and yet were as soft and velvety as if played in a large hall. Equally astonishing was M. Sykora's playing.

M. Sykora then informed our representative that he was of Czech nationality and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Czech-Slovak National Council in Moscow, when the Council raised the Czech-Slovak Army in Siberia in 1914, which reached a strength of 40,000 men in 1916. He was afterwards selected as a delegate to the Conference at Kieff and subsequently went to America, when he delivered several addresses to the Czech-Slovak delegates in New York. M. Sykora further helped the cause of his nationals by giving portions of the proceeds of his concerts to the cause. He was in Shanghai at the time the Armistice was declared and he gave a special celebration concert there, donating half the proceeds to the Czech-Slovak fund.

Our representative then took his leave, with a feeling that he had indeed been fortunate in spending the best part of an hour with two men of the highest musical genius. Their very modesty was proof of their genius and was another instance of how a man's modesty increases in proportion to his greatness.

WINGARTIS

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THE SKETCH CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of members of the Sketch Club was held at the Helena May Institute yesterday evening, when it was announced, that the sum of \$870.95 had been raised for the Red Cross as a result of the late exhibition at the City Hall. It was remarked that a similar exhibition this year could only comprise work of the current year, and consequently a smaller number of pictures would be available. It might be an advantage therefore, if a Committee interested in photography could be formed, to work in conjunction with the Sketch Club, for the purpose of a joint exhibition of painting, drawing, and photographic art, to be held next December.

Sketch Club meetings will be held once every two months this year, instead of monthly, and it is hoped that this will enable more work to be sent in, as it has been found that a spell of bad weather has sometimes caused the monthly entries to be unsatisfactory. At each of these meetings will be two classes of exhibits, viz. one the subject set by the Committee, — programme of which will be circulated shortly — and one open subject. The

value of helpful criticism was mentioned, and a hope expressed, that members will send in their work in good time for this purpose.

The system of voting has been altered to encourage regular contributors, and with the suggested annual exhibition to work for, it is felt that a successful season should be assured. A vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer terminated the proceedings.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

WEST POINT GOLOWS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Godown Warrant No. 677 for 21 1/2 Gunny Bags Flour in the name of Mr. W. Dunbar of Hongkong has been lost and should the same not be produced before 1st February a new warrant will be issued to the said Mr. W. Dunbar and no transaction taking place under the old warrant will be recognised by us.

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Hongkong, 27th January, 1919.

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 "INDUS MARU" 10th February.
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 "SUMATRA MARU" Monday, 10th February.
 BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.
 "KENKON MARU" Tuesday, 4th February, at noon.
 BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
 "UNNAN MARU" Saturday, 1st February, at noon.
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 VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEFLUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.
 "AFRICA MARU" Tuesday, 25th February, at 5 a.m.
 HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
 "TAITONU MARU" 8th February.
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 "SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 30th January, at 8 a.m.
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 "AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 2nd February, at 0 a.m.
 For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM,
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THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER"
 having arrived from the above
 ports, Consignees of cargo by
 her are hereby informed that
 all Goods are being landed at
 their risk into the hazardous
 and/or extra hazardous Godowns
 of the Hongkong and Kowloon
 Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
 whence, and/or from the wharves,
 delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th
 January, 1919, at 5 P.M. will be
 subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
 aged packages are to be left
 in the Godown where they
 will be examined by Messrs.
 Goddard & Douglas, on 28th
 January, 1919, at 10 A.M.
 Claims against the steamer must
 be presented within 30 days of
 arrival, otherwise they will not
 be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
 effected by us in any case what-
 ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
 signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
 & CO., LTD.
 Agents

Hongkong, 21st January, 1919.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU,"
 From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
 HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
 AND MANILA.

The above named steamer
 with "Korea" cargo
 having arrived, consignees of
 cargo are hereby notified to
 send in their Bills of Lading for
 counter-signature immediately.
 Immediate delivery from along-
 side.

Cargo remaining undelivered
 on 27th January, 1919, at 5 P.M.,
 will be landed at consignees risk,
 and expenses, and delivery must
 then be taken from the Com-
 pany's Godown.

Storage charges will be assess-
 ed on all cargo remaining un-
 delivered on 31st January, 1919,
 at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
 will be effected.

No Claim will be recognized
 after the goods have left the
 Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
 will be landed into Company's
 Godowns, where they will be ex-
 amined on 3rd February, 1919,
 at 10 A.M.

Claims will be recognized if
 made on or before the 5th February,
 1919.

T. DAIGO,
 Manager,
 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF
 STEAMERS.

The China Mail S.S. Co. has received
 a telegram from its Yokohama Office
 stating that the S.S. CHINA, which
 was expected to arrive in Hongkong
 on Saturday, January 26th, and
 may be expected to arrive in Hongkong
 on February 1st, according to schedule.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. state that the
 S.S. CHURCHILL, left Singapore for the
 Port on the 2nd instant and is due here
 on the 12th inst. at noon.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. state that the
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The above mentioned vessel,
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 their cargo will be landed at
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 and/or extra hazardous Godowns
 of the Hongkong and Kowloon
 Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
 whence, and/or from the wharves,
 delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th
 January, 1919, at 5 P.M. will be
 subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
 aged packages are to be left
 in the Godown where they
 will be examined by Messrs.
 Goddard & Douglas, on 28th
 January, 1919, at 10 A.M.
 Claims against the steamer must
 be presented within 30 days of
 arrival, otherwise they will not
 be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
 effected by us in any case what-
 ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
 signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
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Hongkong, 21st January, 1919.

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 war activities is due the owners
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Dodge Brothers refrained, during
 the progress of the war from any
 reference to the performance of
 the car in Government service.

It seems proper now, however, to
 disclose the facts, because they
 are creditable facts—intensifying
 that good will which owners of
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 one of its class approved and
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In a separate Ordinance Works,
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 Brothers undertook an important
 duty designated by the War
 Department.

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 motor organization, Dodge
 Brothers could not have fulfilled
 the heavy obligation which they
 were asked to assume by the
 Ordinance Department.

The other service required of
 Dodge Brothers motor works, by
 the Government, was to continue

to furnish their cars as they were
 needed.

They were furnished not in hun-
 dreds but in thousands—both for
 the training camps here, and for
 service in Belgium, France and
 Italy.

The record of those thousands of
 camp and army cars is one in
 which any owner may feel the
 utmost pride and satisfaction.

Their performance justified the
 compliment implied in their
 selection by the Government.

The great works in which nearly
 three hundred thousand of their
 cars have been produced in the
 past four years furnished a vast
 storehouse of human energy and
 equipment for the ordnance work.
 Naturally, it will take time to
 adjust the motor works to its full
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Gradually Dodge Brothers will
 resume the great task of con-
 tinuing to deserve the good will
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Dodge Brothers consider it will
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 They will never knowingly do
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BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Bellios Public School took place to-day, at noon. Mrs. Tatcher distributed the prizes, assisted by Miss Clarke, the Head Mistress, and there were also present Mr. W. J. Tatcher, Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, and a large number of parents and friends of the pupils. The visitors were received by a number of pupils, headed by a teacher, dressed as Red Cross nurses who presented a very pretty appearance. The proceedings were opened by a programme of vocal items, recitations and a duologue in which the pupils ably acquitted themselves.

THE REPORT.

The Head Mistress read the report as follows:—

In 1918, the school was opened on 185 days, the average attendance was 451. More and more do Chinese girls wish to learn English, and the upper classes of the school are increasing year by year. In classes where Chinese is the chief subject, English is taught for an hour daily: reading and composition are taken regularly, and conversation is encouraged by questions on pictures, the inevitable pens, ink and paper, and the things of every day life, such as furniture, food and needlework. In fact, it might be said of these lessons that:—"The time has come to talk of many things." For the Junior Local Examination in July, nineteen girls entered, eighteen passed. Twelve girls sat for the Oxford Preliminary in September, eleven passed. Thus, in the last year of Mrs. Tatcher's Headmistresship, 29 girls passed outside examinations. This is a record for the school.

Nine Student Teachers attend the Technical Institute Class for Women Teachers in English, and in the Vernacular Class there are ten students. Five of these last are present pupils; they wish to become teachers, and seize this opportunity of getting ahead with the theoretical side of the work.

Cooking Classes are held twice a week, one class belonging to the Technical Institute. The girls sometimes cook their own tiffin, and specialise in jams and cakes. A cold tiffin is ready for your approval—I hope—to-day. At Christmas, puddings were made; these were eaten, and I am told, enjoyed by the families of the amateur cooks.

To Bellios Public School has fallen the honour of forming a Branch of the St. Ambulance Brigade Overseas. Ten members—all on the Staff, and chiefly Student Teachers—attended lectures on Home Nursing, and all passed the examination held at the end of the course.

Our thanks are due to Mrs. Hickling as Lecturer, and to Surgeon H. B. Parker, R. A., the Examiner.

Uniforms for the Division were provided by the generosity of Mr. Ho Kwong. Members of the Division sold roses at the Gala nights of the Taiping Theatre in Red Cross week; they were present at the Race Course, and later, at the Botanical Gardens, on Our Day, to give First Aid if necessary, but no one required it.

Much interest has been shown in current events, this is in large measure due to the illustrated papers issued by the Post Office. The news of the Armistice roused real enthusiasm, and though we did not rise to the heights of firing crackers, we were able to enjoy—at a distance—the firework display of Queen's College in all its glory. The girls are eager to help those in need, they keep a cot at the Nethercole Hospital, and support a child at the Victoria Home. Besides this, they raised the sum of \$1,400 for the Ministering Children's League.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the subscribers to the Prize Fund; by their kindness these prizes have been provided. And most gratefully I do I thank the Staff for loyal help in the effort to keep the school up to the standard at which Mrs. Tatcher left it.

The subscribers to the Prize Fund are as follows:—Hon. Sir

C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Lau Pak, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. W. J. Tatcher, Messrs. Shawan Tomes & Co., W. G. Humphreys & Co., Butterfield and Swire, Jardine Matheson & Co., Lindsay and Davis, Birdsey and Co., Gibb Livingston and Co., David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., E. D. Sassoon and Co., Douglas and Co., Johnson, Stokes and Master, Lane, Crawford and Co., Hughes and Hough, Mr. Young, Tass, Wan, Mr. Chan Siu Ki, Dr. Kwan Sum Yin, Mr. Obow Sze Ham, Mr. Mok Kon Sang, Mr. Lo Chang Kue, and Tak Cheong, tailor.

Mrs. Tatcher then distributed the prizes. Mr. E. A. Irving said he had two things to say, one of which was business and the other pleasure, and he wanted the girls who could understand what he said, to repeat his remarks to those who did not speak English.

They attended Bellios School for two main purposes, one of which was to learn English and the other to get into touch with a civilisation which differed from the Chinese civilisation. Half the cause of the quarrels of the world, and consequent wars, was because one part of the world did not understand what the other half of the world thought and wanted, and for that reason it was very desirable that they should get to fully understand each other. Therefore, when the girls went to school it was not only to learn English but also to get into touch with Western civilisation and to understand the Western standpoint. He did not say it was a better standpoint, but it was very desirable, so that English and Chinese could get on better together, that they should understand what each other liked. He wanted those girls who understood what he said to explain to the girls who went to school and did not learn English, that they were wasting a great part of their opportunities. Turning to the other point, he was sure that any paltry words he used could not sufficiently voice their very strong feeling at seeing Mrs. Tatcher present although it was in a capacity different from that which she had exercised for so many years as headmistress. Mrs. Tatcher had done wonders for the school and had made it what it is—not only the best school in the Colony, but such as they would not find anywhere. Mrs. Tatcher had retired from the Government service, to their very great regret, but she still continued to take the greatest interest in the school and they were very glad to see her present to give away the prizes (Applause). It only remained for him to thank the present Headmistress for the excellent entertainment she had provided for them and to express a firm belief that the school would continue on the same lines as hitherto. (Applause).

Mrs. Tatcher then said it was not necessary for her to state how much pleasure it gave her to be present and also how much she realised the honour accorded her by being asked to come back to her old school and see all the dear faces before her. It was with great regret that their old friend, Lady May, was no longer with them. Lady May had been to the school, in the speaker's time, about fifteen times, to distribute the prizes, and her presence had always added to the pleasure of the function. Miss Clarke was to be congratulated on the very excellent report which had just been read (Applause). It was splendid to think that the school had got on so well under Miss Clarke who was, in her first term, able to report, not only a record number of University passes, but also a record number of attendances. The attendance had been higher than at any other period in the history of the school. Mrs. Tatcher continuing said she did not think they could set their expectations too high as to what the report would be next year. If Miss Clarke could do what she had done at the end of one term, what could she do by the end of next year? (Applause). She did not lose sight of the fact that any headmistress could not get much excellent results without the co-operation of the staff. It was quite known to her what the staff of the Bellios School is. She knew how they had worked. She

ROBBERY IN A BIG HOTEL.

THREE MEN ARRESTED.

As the Chinese bravado begins to realise that the Hongkong Police are more than a match for them, crime in the Colony will soon register a decline. A very clever ruse was worked on a Chinese woman, a jewellery broker, yesterday. She was asked to call round at the Chinese Hotel named "Tai-ting" or "the big hotel," opposite the Canton Macao Steamship Company's wharf, between 6 and 7 p.m., by arrangement, for the purpose of business.

She took with her jewellery valued at \$550, consisting of diamond rings, bangles and neck chains. Not long after she went into the room where she was asked to meet the purchaser, which was on the top floor, she was seized by four men, who bound her, gagged her, rubbed pepper on her eyes and face, tied her by the legs, stripped her of her jewellery, and threw her underneath a bed. A hue and cry was raised, Police whistles were blown and three men out of the four were arrested on the ground floor as they were making their escape.

The persons who are accredited with this smart arrest are Chinese revenue officers who, on hearing police whistles being blown, hurriedly repaired to the scene and seized the robbers in the nick of time.

All the jewellery was found on the person of the three men, who were charged this morning by Inspector Watt. The hearing was remanded for a week. One man has made good his escape.

Attempted Robbery on Kennedy Road.

On Sunday morning last, whilst the mistress was out, an armed Chinese entered one of the flats of the married quarters, military block, on Kennedy Road, and brandished a dagger at an amah threatening to kill her if she did not disclose the whereabouts of her mistress's valuables. The amah, however, screamed out whereupon the robber made off.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

CLEVER SPANISH DANCERS.

The Victoria Theatre management are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet. Indeed, they are making every possible effort to delight their patrons. Their Filipino string band is certainly an acquisition and hearing it play last evening at the matinee show was a decided treat. If this innovation is introduced during every matinee, we venture to think that the enterprise will be rewarded with packed houses.

Last night the programme was enlivened by an exhibition of Spanish dancing by the Yeras, and rounds and rounds of applause were evoked as each item was gone through. The Cachucha dances were something out of the ordinary. These artists are on the boards for tonight and to-morrow, and should get a hearty response.

would back her old staff against any other staff in the Education Department (Applause). She congratulated the girls who had received prizes and said she knew how they must have worked for she had examined some of the papers herself. There were girls who had not got prizes and she knew sometimes that the girls who worked the hardest did not get prizes and felt a little disappointed. But they must not forget that going to school was not merely a matter of trying to gain prizes and to pass examinations. They went to school to receive training, to fit them for after life and to cultivate the habits they had gained in their school life, afterwards. Mrs. Tatcher concluded by thanking them all very heartily and wishing them a pleasant holiday, so that they might come back to school again and work all the harder.

Mrs. Tatcher was then presented with a bouquet of flowers, and the proceedings terminated by the singing of the National Anthem.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(With The Post Service.)

Peking, Jan. 24.

It is understood that America and Britain are willing to assist China to secure more seats at the European Peace Conference.

The Southern Government is to receive half a million dollars from the surplus Customs revenue for administrative expenses. The Southern request for the non-payment of the surplus until February 25 is not being complied with by the Diplomatic Body, which has promised payment to the North on the 25th instant.

ONE AGAINST SIXTY.

GREATEST FEAT OF THE WAR.

An extraordinary story of gallantry in fighting against odds has come to light of a certain major of the Royal Air Force.

The day began when the major, being out alone, saw an enemy machine above him at 21,000 feet, so went up, attacked, and shot it down, seeing it break in bits in the air.

At the same moment he found himself attacked, and before he could do anything he was wounded in the right thigh. Momentarily dazed, he lost control of his machine, and when he managed to right it he discovered he was surrounded by about fifteen Fokkers.

One against fifteen, he fought desperately, whirling first against one and then another, while the enemy waited their turns to attack. Two Germans went down out of control and a third burst into flames before the major was again wounded, the bullet this time shattering the other thigh, so that he fainted, and his machine began to spin down out of control.

CHARGE OF THE ENEMY.

He came to himself again before he reached the ground, but only to find himself once more surrounded by an entire new pack of not less than a dozen enemies. He was faint and dizzy, with two legs useless and only his hands to use, but he made up his mind to die gloriously, so charged straight for the nearest enemy machine in an attempt to ram it.

Charging straight ahead, he was almost touching the other machine, firing as he went, when suddenly the latter burst into flame and fell just in time to clear the nose of his aeroplane.

Turning, he prepared to attack again, when a third bullet hit him, breaking the left elbow. He had only one hand now, but again, seeing dimly, charged once more in an effort to ram, and again his shooting told before he reached his goal, and another German burst into fire and crashed.

Then he turned and tried to escape to our lines, but between him and safety were still eight new enemy machines, and now, when the machines were all low down people on the ground saw one of the most wonderful air fights ever witnessed even though those below did not know that the one man who fought against eight was wounded.

THE ESCAPE.

Experts watching said it was the finest exhibition of brilliant manoeuvring ever witnessed and two at least of the enemy were sent down helpless before, seeing his chance, the Major broke through the circle of enemies and dived for the ground.

With one arm shattered and two useless legs, he could not properly control the machine, but landed at great speed, crashing into a hedge and tipping the undercarriage off the machine. Then he fainted.

He had met and fought some 60 enemy machines, and eight or ten at least he had sent down four of them in flames or crashing, and others out of control, fighting always against great odds, and himself wounded and mangled, to fly away a considerable feat.

The Major is now in hospital, and will recover, and it was surely a gallant and amazing feat as was ever achieved.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

SELLERS; SA.—SALES; BUYERS; R.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

Bank of China Ltd. 100/10

Marine Insurance Co. 100/10

North China 100/10

Yonghe 100/10

Yonghe 100/10

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ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

THE TWO GREAT ARTISTES.

S Y K O R A

CLARINET

KLAROWSKI

PIANIST

ON

WEDNESDAY, 29th Jan. TUESDAY, 4th Feb.

At 9.15 p.m.

PRICES: ... \$3, \$2 & \$1.

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UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

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in Hongkong.

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JUST ARRIVED.

Large Assortment of Lace Works, Embroideries, Draw Thread Works, comprising Collars, Blouses, Handkerchiefs, Table & Bed Covers, etc., Exquisite modern designs. Excellent quality.

Moderate prices.

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THE LATEST MOTOR CARS

ON HIRE

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REASONABLE PRICES.

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TYPEWRITERS

Agent for last 3 years importing the above and agent for one of the largest Factories in the World is leaving the Colony and desires someone to take over the business. He would not ask a remuneration but would require his applicants to take over a shipment which is to arrive and then to continue the business.

Shipment comprises of					Can be sold for
R 1 Oliver	No. 5	5-17"	130.00	M	
E 1 "	"	3-14"	135.00	E	
B 1 "	"	3-10"	130.00	T	
U 1 Monarch	"	3-22"	115.00	A	
L 1 "	"	3-18"	160.00	L	
T 1 Remington	"	10-12"	160.00		
"	"	10-10"	175.00	C	
"	"	7-10"	175.00	O	
"	"	7-10"	85.00	V	
"	"	7-10"	85.00	E	
"	"	8-10"	100.00	R	
"	"	8-10"	140.00	S	

Can be sold \$1,600.00

WILL ACCEPT \$875.

Apply Box 1046 to Hongkong Telegraph.

on such balance of the rice crops as is not required for India and the United Kingdom. According to the above statement, they have decided not to grant further notice license for shipment on private account of rice to foreign countries except to the following:—Aden, Egypt, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Mauritius, Seychelles and Reunion, Zanzibar, East Africa, Red Sea and Persian Gulf ports.

India, Egypt and South Africa, and the above statement is subject to quantitative limits representing a substantial reduction on the average shipment of rice to the above countries for the regular season of exports. The regular season of exports is defined as the period from the 1st of January to the 31st of December.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1919.

UNION CHURCH.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual meeting of seat-holders of Union Church is to be held at 9 p.m. to-morrow. All seat-holders are earnestly requested to attend. The presentation to the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, to celebrate the occasion of his semi-jubilee, will be made at this meeting. The annual report is as follows:—

Financial.—The Treasurer's statement shows that this year the excess of income over expenditure amounted to \$708.90, and the total deficiency on current account is now decreased from \$2,144.34 to \$1,435.44. This gain is wholly due to the increased revenue from Seat Rents which is \$1,077.00 above last year's total. Weekly offerings for Church purposes are \$103.16 less than last year, which is due to additional Sundays' offerings having been given to special charitable objects. The Pastorate Reserve Fund, revived during the current year, has been well supported, and it is hoped will be augmented by further contributions. As the expenses against this fund will be mostly in sterling, the Committee decided to take advantage of the high exchange to place the contributions on fixed deposit in sterling.

Sittings.—Owing to the departure from the Colony of some of our seat-holders, there are some sittings vacant. Many friends are going on leave and the Committee appeals to them to retain their sittings, whenever possible, so that the Church's income may not be unduly reduced.

Pastorate.—Though our Pastor's leave is now nearly a year overdue it has been mutually agreed that he will not go on furlough till 1920 unless something unforeseen occurs. In October, Mr. Macdonald attained his semi-jubilee as an ordained minister, and the Committee is confident that the seat-holders unite in offering him congratulations and their best wishes for the long continuance of his ministry.

Officers.—The period for which the Deacons were elected expired in October, and on November 15th Messrs. A. Mackenzie, J. L. McPherson, E. A. Cubey, J. Mitchell, C. C. Hickling, A. G. Passmore and G. M. Shaw were re-elected, together with Mr. P. D. Wilson, for a term of three years. During the year Messrs. J. M. Smyth and A. Stevenson were elected to fill vacancies on the Committee of Management caused by the resignations of Mr. Walter Brown and Dr. R. M. Gibson.

Organ.—On return from his holiday our organist gave an organ recital which was much appreciated. Several foreshadowed alterations and improvements have been effected in the organ, costing \$350, which amount is yet to be paid. On quite a number of Sunday mornings, by reason of the Electric Company's alterations, we have been deprived of the use of the organ, but it is hoped that in the future such occasions will be rare.

Church Property.—During the year the condition of the Church property has received attention, and such repairs as were necessary were effected. The main item now ahead is the repair and renovation of the exterior of the Church which requires to be done at an early date.

The Ladies Committee has been ably supported by the Working Party, and a large quantity of war work has been accomplished in addition to holding the usual Jumble Sales, the proceeds of which were sent to the National Orphan Homes of Scotland.

The Sunday Schools were well supported at Kennedy and Quarry Bay, under the supervision of Messrs. R. Bennet Webb and J. L. McPherson respectively. In connection with the latter school the Committee regrets to record the death of Mr. John Weir, who, after some years' faithful service, had just relinquished the superintendency.

The Christian Endeavour Society held its meetings every Friday, which were a source of much helpfulness.

The Peak Church services have not been held this year, as it was not found possible to make suitable arrangements.

The British and Foreign Bible Society's donations were this year collected by Mrs. H. Griffin, who received \$170 which, with \$62.58 from the Church collection, makes our total contributions \$232.58.

The New Territories Evangelisation Society has been greatly encouraged by the success which has attended the efforts of its preachers and teachers under the guidance of our Pastor as President and Rev. H. R. Wells as Supervising Missionary.

ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.

YESTERDAY'S FUNCTION.

Yesterday the St. Stephen's Girls' School, unlike other educational institutions, had no prize distribution, but instead had a Speech Day in which girls of the School largely figured. It is quite a new departure in modern fashions, and is a healthy sign of the times. The Lord Bishop of Victoria presided, and on the dais were Mrs. Gurner, Ven. Archdeacon Barnett, and Miss Griffin (the headmistress of the School). The function was in every way a success. To see Chinese girls speak English so fluently, their enunciation so correct, their *bonhomie* so impressive and their sportsmanlike spirit so surprising was all proof of the civilising work of the British scholastic institutions.

His Lordship, opening the proceedings, said they were living in times of great changes, and changes in connection with their educational work in the Colony seemed to be taking place very rapidly indeed. They were on the eve of a new era in their educational work in the Colony and he was sure that, in the near future, there would be many changes in St. Stephen's Girls' College. He did not wish to relate the intended changes himself, but would leave it to Archdeacon Barnett to tell them about the movement which was on foot. Unlike former years, there was to be that day no distribution of prizes at the College. The girls of the College were wonderfully up-to-date and very courageous. They had decided to do away with prizes; they wished to work for work's sake, and were content with the certificates as a reward for the good work they had done (Applause). In doing that they were following the example of some of the best schools in England. His own girls had gone to what he thought was one of the best schools in England, and when he asked them at the end of their term whether they had received prizes, they would be quite pert and reply that their school did not give prizes, as if it was something untraditional. St. Stephen's College, also, now, instead of having prize-givings, was to have Speech Days. St. Stephen's College had taken the lead in doing away with prize-givings and he hoped that the others would follow. (Applause).

Short speeches were made by three students. Miss W. C. Kwok spoke on the founding of the school Y.W.C.A.; Miss Y. Chau discoursed on the social work of the School, while Miss M. Ho Tung surprised the audience with her revelations of the School Sports.

Miss W. C. Kwok said the Young Women's Christian Association was started in 1917. The three delegates who had been at the Students' Summer Conference, which was held in Canton, told the girls what they had seen and heard of the benefits of organising Y.W.C.A. work in schools. They felt such an Association was very helpful because it would give them a chance of learning how to organise and carry through work by their own effort and this would be good training for future work after leaving school, and so their branch Association was founded. The four committees of the Association arranged for most of the social and religious work of the school which was undertaken out of school hours.

Miss Y. Chau said the times in which they lived now were different to those of ancient days. The nations now lived in very intimate relationship with one another, and could either do very much good or very much harm to one another. This was also true of people as well as nations. That was why their Christian Association helped them so much, for it showed them how to make use of their opportunities, while at school, to serve and help one another. An Amahs' class was held every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, when a few girls volunteered to teach these women and girls how to read and write. Kwok Sheung Man first started this class when she was head of the school, and now that she had left, she still helped to organize it. Like many other schools, they also had a branch of the M.C.L. and each year their contribution to this League had increased. Twice a month they had lectures from different outside speakers, who also set the ideal of service before them.

Miss M. Ho Tung said their school was one of the first girls' schools in Hongkong to have a play ground. Why should they have one? Well, because they

needed one. They felt that the development of their bodies was as important as that of their mental powers. Some of them realised the benefits of sports; but some were still rather slow to rise to this, for they thought that any hours spent in out-door exercise were so much time wasted. They had failed to remember that a sound mind must be in a sound body to bring forth its highest and best results.

Miss Griffin read her annual report, which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* last evening.

Mrs. Gurner, after distributing the certificates and cups, said she agreed with Miss Griffin that it was a most admirable thing to work for the work's sake and the certificates for the examination, and not for the titles. She loved the speech of one of the girls on working for other people. One of the principal things that men were asked to do was to work for others. She impressed upon the girls that the education they had received in the school would fit them for making better companions for their husbands and enable them to rear their children better.

Archdeacon Barnett, in a brief speech, referred to the difficulties they had experienced in getting permanent premises, and remarked that His Excellency that morning said that the educational work which the Church Missionary Society was doing for girls in the Colony was so valuable that it was most important that they should have a permanent home, and because the earthquake had shaken the girls' college out and the Government were taking Fairleigh, the Government proposed to give a very excellent site for a large girls' school to be erected. (Applause). The Government were going to propose to the Government at home that not only will a large grant be given for the building of an up-to-date school for girls with class rooms, hall and everything complete, living quarters, etc., but also the Government was prepared to recommend that money be advanced in addition for this purpose. His Excellency wanted them to get the plans prepared and everything in readiness so that no time should be lost in obtaining their new quarters. The proposal was that they should get quite ready and directly they get permission the Government would advance the money if necessary to any extent required in order to establish this school. Archdeacon Barnett concluded by appealing to the Chinese to assist the scheme.

The programme was a delightful one, the cover design showing the union of East and West. We were told that it was the work of one of the students—and a proud one at it, too. The girls acquitted themselves in first-class fashion and rendered their parts to the delight and appreciative entertainment of all present.

ROBBERY CLASSIFIED.

In a certain city the name of which I shall not disclose, a theft was committed and the thief brought to trial. On being asked to plead, he immediately admitted he was the criminal but pleaded for mercy as he was only a Fifth grade robber—Wu teng Tui.

The judge surprised at this declaration, asked the prisoner what he meant by this. The thief looking the judge in the face replied as follows:—

"The First class Robber is the Governor-General who oppresses the people.

The Second Class robbers are the Likin officials and salt tax collectors.

The Third Class robber is the Government Bank which issues worthless notes which the people are forced to accept and cannot cash.

The Fourth Class robbers are the armed bandits.

The Fifth Class robbers are poor miserable poverty-stricken sinners like myself who must steal in order to eat."

The prisoner continued "Your Court is powerless to punish the first three grades, the fourth grade your soldiers dare not tackle, therefore of us of the fifth grade, you have to make sanguinary examples.

The man was led to execution. Comment is unnecessary but it would be difficult for the finest advocate, to frame a more conclusive indictment against the corrupt and avaricious officials who oppress the people so heavily and punish so heavily insignificant persons for minor faults.—*The Central China Post*.

"THE YANKEE WAY."

A FINE PICTURE.

The Coronet Theatre was packed to the doors, last night, when the first (evening) screening of William Fox's comedy "The Yankee Way" took place.

The general run of present-day cinema pictures are permeated with the evidence of a hopeless striving for novelty, with the consequence that the ultimate result is mediocre, with a tendency to boredom after the first couple of reels. It is therefore the highest compliment that can be paid to Mr. George Walsh when it is said that he has succeeded in giving us something new in "The Yankee Way" and a quite distinctive "picture" character in the "Dick Mason." Overdrawn to a degree, the picture is, but that must necessarily be so, but the interest never flags from start to finish, and a better combination of tragedy interwoven with comedy could hardly be imagined. A new departure is also wisely and cleverly introduced in the descriptions which must necessarily interpose at intervals to make the plot clear. In other pictures the boredom at times in having to read the brief introductions to new episodes almost drives one from the theatre. Not so William Fox; he tells us what is going to happen next, or what a character is about to say, in brief, but exceedingly witty Americanisms, that are as funny as the actual picture itself, all of which go to make "The Yankee Way" a real triumph and a picture that everybody will see because its excellence cannot fail to be noised abroad. The plot is, of course, interspersed with comical incidents in which the other characters acquit themselves in clever style, and we have no hesitation in saying that this is a picture that will do everybody good, for it is a laugh from start to finish.

The Coronet Theatre management are to be congratulated upon securing this film, and their enterprise will be duly rewarded, for it will surely fill the Theatre as long as it is screened.

We would mention that an improvement has been made with regard to the seating, the last five rows having been raised, thus giving a perfectly clear view of the screen.

WAR FUNDS.

CANTON BRITISH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A meeting of British residents was held at Canton on Friday, presided over by Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C. M. G.

It was agreed upon, by those present, to maintain their subscription, to subscriptions throughout the coming year.

Copies of the circular issued by the Committee with regard to War Contributions can be obtained from Mr. D. Forbes, c/o Hongkong Bank, Canton, to whom further donations and subscriptions should be sent.

The circular shows that, including a balance of \$47.09 from the previous year, the amount subscribed during 1918 was \$14,542.16 and £35.

The amounts remitted from Canton to London since the beginning of the war are as under:—

To 31st Dec. 1915...	£2,796.17.0
" 31st Dec. 1916...	2,647.3.1
" 31st Dec. 1917...	3,508.11.4
" 31st Dec. 1918...	7,801.5.4

£ 16,753.16.9

MINE-SWEEPING AT CEYLON.

Six mine sweepers under the command of Lieut. Allan, R.N.Z., which were engaged in mine sweeping work along the coast of Ceylon, have just completed their extensive survey, and it is believed have cleared these waters of all mines laid by enemy mine layers. They have left Colombo harbour for the purpose of sweeping "up" a minefield laid by the Germans off Cape Comorin. Information as to the position of the minefield has been communicated by the Germans in compliance with the terms of the armistice. These vessels were originally Japanese fishing trawlers and were purchased by the Ceylon Government immediately a minefield was disclosed off the port of Colombo, and since their purchase have been continually at work keeping the channel clear for shipping entering Colombo harbour.

